

## THE PRESS.

MARBLE HILL, MO.

The Kaiser has refused to sanction the marriage of one of his foreign ministers to an American girl. The minister is said to be on the point of resigning. The information at hand does not, however, state whether the resignation when duly penned is to be directed to the American girl or the Kaiser.

Another human ear has been bitten off. The habit of expressing dislike through teeth furnished with auricular padding is getting distressingly common in certain circles. It not only maims the person, but it mixes the ethics of gastronomy and pugilism in a way that makes disentanglement a matter of deep concern.

The rumor that the Prince of Wales, fat and above fifty, is about to bestride an untamed bicycle, taking his life in his hands and feet, implies that waiting for a throne to become vacant produces ennui. However, if the heir can rule the machine, a little matter like reigning in the future over a kingdom need not worry him.

Wide-awake Parisians feel a little hurt because American papers have asserted that the maximum of long distance telephoning has been reached in the connection recently established between New York and Chicago. They call attention to the fact that telephonic communication between Paris and Marseilles, a distance of 1,600 kilometers, was established some time ago.

The stimulation that has touched the educational spirit of the West has already produced tangible results. The ball played by college boys seems to be fully up to the standard. Yale can no better stop a grounder. Harvard, with its rich endowment and its wealth of historic interest, is no stronger at the bat. The time to speak lightly of Western education has gone by.

There is one man in America, the representative of a very ancient American family, too, who is not fearing himself as places celebrating this Columbus business, and that is Mr. Lo, the poor Indian referred to by Mr. Rogers. A movement to suppress European immigration, however, would doubtless have met Mr. Lo's hearty approval at any time during the past four hundred years.

A somewhat rare and curious sight was seen in Paris a few days ago. About sixty gypsy caravans were drawn up in line, and with their occupants—about 500 in number—publicly exhibited. This measure was taken in consequence of five or six cases of cholera among the gypsies, who had recently arrived from Belgium and France. The caravans were found to be in a most filthy condition.

Filial respect in the Orient presents some features unique enough to attract attention. For instance, a Japanese young man, having decided to adopt the profession of burglary, attempted to strangle his aged mother, that a knowledge of his calling might not pain her. His solicitude was futile, for the police caught him administering the solace prescribed by his conscience and checked his career as a dutiful son.

The picture of Columbus upon the souvenir coins will be ideal, so it is stated. It is not altogether clear how it could be anything else, since the roving gentleman whose bones rest in a pair of tombs neglected to leave any authentic portrait. Those available range from figures of a pallid student to a bearded brigand, each probably as wrong as the other.

The Egyptian army intends to crush Osman Digna, an operation that argues the possession of courage and that Mr. Digna need not view as particularly objectionable. A man who can die of starvation, smallpox and yellow fever in three different places at once and then bob up sound and pugnacious in three other places could be crushed half a dozen times and never know it.

It sounds strange to those who regard Bible lands as little changed since 1800 years ago to hear that the Jews are to visit Jerusalem. The track runs within a few miles of the city. Until recently, however, it has been little known. It was in ancient times, but it will not be long now before it will be impossible to revive the scenes of olden times by revisiting the land where they occurred. It will be a double pleasure to visit Jerusalem. The Jews are to become like Boston. The special charm that attracts its visitors will have

## JAY GOULD IS DEAD.

THE WIZARD OF WALL STREET IS NO MORE.

Passed Peacefully Away in New York Friday Morning—Sketch of a Life That Has No Parallel in the World's History.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Jay Gould died yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock. His troubles were diagnosed as consumption of the stomach, supplemented with a bilious attack. The direct cause of Mr. Gould's death, as stated at the house yesterday, was pulmonary consumption. The scene at the house at midnight was not extraordinary. It was stated at that time that the strong master mind had ceased to battle for life. His children were at his bedside and they recognized that the hopes of the past few days were vanishing and that the end was not far off. They tearfully admitted this to a few close personal friends, and then began the vigil which only ceased when the last breath left the body. Dr. Munn, his physician, had Dr. Janeway in consultation, but they said that nothing could be done but make Mr. Gould's last hours as comfortable as possible. When the end came the members of the family who were in the house were: Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. Howard Gould, Mr. Harold Gould and Miss Annie Gould.

The history of Jay Gould, from the barefooted boy who wandered over the rough hills of Delaware county to the railroad king whose wealth was estimated at \$99,000,000, is one of the most remarkable among our self-made men. Jay Gould was born in West Settlement, a backwoods village of Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., May 27, 1834. He was the son of John B. Gould, a farmer, who was fairly well-to-do, and who had been a deputy sheriff in the famous anti-rent war in the early '20's. Young Gould was also a cousin of Alfred Gould, the inventor of the chain well pump, and was closely connected with the Mores, a prominent Scotch family, and others well known in the county. His mother died when he was an infant.

Mr. Gould left home with 50 cents in his pocket and studied at Hobart academy, in a neighboring town. Here he earned an extra penny by keeping the books of the village blacksmith, eventually enjoying a brief partnership in the business. He was fond of mathematics, and on leaving school found employment in making surveys for a map of Ulster county at a salary of \$20 per month. The correctness of the work attracted the attention of John Delafield, who applied to the Legislature to authorize a map of the State to be made, in which Mr. Gould would have a prominent part of the work. The work failed, owing to the death of the promoter, and Mr. Gould, having gained \$3,000 or \$4,000 through his previous maps and surveys, wrote a "History of Delaware County."

After an unsuccessful attempt to push the sale of a patent mouse trap, which he had invented, Mr. Gould entered into partnership with Zadoc Pratt in the tannery business. In 1856 the patent was sold, and Gould came to New York with quite an addition to his fortune. He entered into business with Charles D. Leupp, leather merchant. In the panic of 1857 Leupp's capital was wrecked, but Gould managed to come through without severe loss. Gould's father-in-law, Mr. Miller, initiated the young financier into the railroad business and sold him a number of shares in the Rutland & Washington railroad at 10 cents on the dollar. Gould showed so much interest that he was soon elected president and general manager of the road, and finally consolidated it with the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad. When the stock went up Gould sold out at a handsome profit.

The general feeling in Wall street was one of surprise, for so many times has the report of his death been spread, to be contradicted as soon as a certain effect in stocks had been produced, so often, no later than yesterday, was the old trick played, that it became like the cry of "wolf" when there was no wolf, and at length the truth came to them as an unexpected thing. Regret also, quite unfeigned regret, that the famous millionaire's career should close when he was only 57 years old, seemed to be felt by his old enemies as well as by his former associates. Wall street has never shared the general opinion of the magnate, that he was too hard, too grasping even for Wall street, and their admiration of him or their enmity have not blinded them to his great qualities which made him the most wonderful financier this country has produced.

Strikers Fire on the Police. LEXON, Dec. 5.—The strikers at the Horlex mines excitedly paraded the streets, causing a tumult which led the authorities to prohibit assemblies. Thereupon the strikers stoned the gendarmes who ordered them to disperse. For reply they received a volley from revolvers. The gendarmes then fired on the miners, killing one and wounding three, including a woman. The strikers then fled.

## WITHDRAW GOLD COIN.

Delegates to the Conference Consider Plans.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5.—Delegates of the powers forming the Latin union met at the Belgian foreign office to agree upon a concert of action in respect to the proposals of Alfred de Rothschild, and also the Moritz and Levy propositions. The Latin union is composed of France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland. These countries bound themselves by formal treatise to gold coin and silver indiscriminately at the rate of 15 1/2 to 1, the ratio fixed by France in 1803, 15 1/2 grammes of silver being equivalent to 1 gramme of gold. Since Germany, after the Franco-Prussian war, adopted a gold standard, the members of the Latin union have not maintained an open market for the purchase and sale of silver at the figures stated, but have adhered to the bimetallic feature of the coinage.

The Moritz-Levy plan is the withdrawal from circulation of all bank notes and gold coins below the nominal value of 20 francs, and the issue of a silver and paper currency based on silver, having the same purchasing power as gold coin below 20 francs. The delegates from the United States, England, India and Mexico have made statements to the committee to the effect that they solemnly desired to call attention to the universal danger that would be incurred should the conference prove a complete failure. The statements submitted to the conference along with the report of the committee indicate concerted action in the conference on the part of the countries named.

The following information, gathered from the most authentic sources, dispels of yesterday's contradictory rumors relative to the action of the special committee on the Rothschild plan: The special committee united in declaring Mr. Rothschild's plan extremely interesting, and worthy of serious attention at some time. Mr. Rothschild having asked the committee to recommend his proposal to the conference, the committee by a small majority replied in the negative, leaving the conference complete freedom on the subject. The special committee, after further consideration, decided by a large majority to specially recommend the Rothschild plan to the conference.

## TWO LIVES LOST.

Disastrous Fire in Williamsburg Friday Morning.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The three-story frame tenement house at 319 Flushing avenue, Williamsburg, caught fire at 1 o'clock yesterday and burned so rapidly that many of the tenants were forced to leap from their windows.

Following is a list of the killed and injured so far as it was possible to ascertain this morning:

Killed—MICHAEL DOYLE, NELLIE DOYLE, JAMES MURRAY, WILLIAM GHINES.

The building was totally destroyed. The fire originated from a spark from the pipe of Michael Monaghan, an old man who slept in the cellar and who has been arrested on a charge of setting the house on fire. He was seen running from the house just after the fire was discovered.

## Preacher Dismissed in Disgrace.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 5.—The committee of the Methodist Episcopal church which has been in session in this city for several days investigating the charges against the Rev. Frank E. McCallum of Elk Grove completed its labors. He was found guilty and relieved of his pulpit. A couple of months ago McCallum mysteriously disappeared from his residence one night, and it is believed he has been robbed and murdered and his body hidden away. Finally he turned up in Omaha. He related a sensational story to the effect that he had been bound, gagged and blindfolded by two men who took him in a carriage to the mountains, placed him on board a train and ordered him to leave the country, with a warning that he would be killed if he ever returned to Elk Grove. The church committee didn't believe him.

## Suicide of a Denver Business Man.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 5.—James T. Wilber, business manager of the Henry T. Lee seed and implement house, the largest firm of the kind west of St. Louis, committed suicide at the Henshaw house yesterday. He engaged the room last night and when discovered at noon he was found hanging to the chandelier. An empty morphine bottle was found on the floor, which indicated he had taken poison before hanging himself. The cause which prompted the act is a mystery. Wilber was a pioneer much respected, and had a family living in the highlands.

## Child's Horrible Death.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—A little 4-year-old girl of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Levert, a Jewish family of this city, met with a horrible and fatal accident yesterday. The child while playing about the table tipped over a tureen of soup and the lower part of her body was literally parboiled. The child lingered in great agony until this morning, when it died.

## FOR AN OPEN SUNDAY.

SPRIZGER AND DURBOROW PREPARE A BILL.

Strong Effort to Have the Sunday Closing Clause of the World's Fair Bill Stricken Out—Opposition Also on the Alert.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Messrs. Springer and Durborow got together and prepared a joint resolution for a repeal of the Sunday-closing feature of the World's Fair. The resolution covers two sheets of type-written foolscap. It recites in the preamble the general features of excellence of the fair and uses them in an argumentative way in leading up to a short repealing clause, which is embraced in a few words. A second section to the resolution makes it the duty of the national commission to see that such rules and regulations are established as will prohibit the use of machinery, unnecessary manual labor and all merchandising on Sundays, in a general way to so restrict the operations of the exposition on that day that only the art galleries, horticultural building and other branches devoted to arts, science or religion are open to the public.

Mr. Durborow will introduce this bill as soon as the House assembles next Monday noon, and will have it referred to the World's Fair committee. He said yesterday that he hoped to see the resolution actually passed and out of the way before the Christmas holidays came. He thinks more will be accomplished by an energetic course from the outside than by allowing the subject to seessaw along until the closing weeks of the short session.

The first contest on the Sunday question will come before the Durborow committee, where there are strong partisans on both sides of the question. Representative Houk of Ohio and several others are uncompromising in their opposition to an open Sunday, which makes it almost certain that Mr. Durborow will not be able to procure a unanimous committee report in favor of an appeal of the Sunday section. He is not so anxious, however, to secure a unanimous report as he is to get the measure out of the committee and back to the house. He thinks the change of sentiment on the Sunday question has been such that it will be possible to call up the resolution out of its regular order by a suspension of the rules.

Gen. St. Clair is also on the ground to prepare for the active campaign in behalf of Sunday opening. Every Senator and member finds in his mail when he arrives a letter from President Higginbotham setting forth the need of an open Sunday. Every hotel and public place in Washington has on its counter a petition to Congress for Sunday opening. Thus in many ways the movement for the repeal of the Sunday closing clause is being popularized. Mr. Durborow left for New York, where he will see Bourk Cockran and other New York members with the view of enlisting their sympathies in the new movement.

## Not Very Moral After All.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 5.—Chief Brown of the department of public safety revoked the order closing the disreputable houses, and has directed the superintendent of police not to molest the inmates until such time as Mayor Gourley shall indicate the date at which he desires his closing order to go into execution.

This action was taken after Mayor Gourley had publicly said that the short notice given by the police was "cruel, inhuman and unjust."

It is thought this is the last of the crusade against the evil, for the present at least.

## Cleveland Leaves Exmore Sunday Night.

EXMORE, Va., Dec. 5.—Final arrangements have been completed for the departure of President-elect Cleveland from Broadwater island next Sunday. The private car will be attached to regular passenger train No. 82, which is due to leave Exmore station at 10:31 p. m., and will arrive in Jersey City at 7:50 o'clock Monday morning. The present understanding is that Mr. Cleveland will go direct to New York city, and not stop at Lakewood, N. J., where his wife is visiting Mrs. Freeman.

## Sixty Sailors Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Hiogo states that the British steamer Ravenna, which ran into and sank the Japanese warship Chishimaru, proceeded to Nagasaki, where she will make repairs. Her cargo is not damaged. The latest report is that sixty of the crew of the warship were drowned. Her captain, chief engineer and fourteen others were picked up by boats from the Ravenna.

## Faster the Childs Bill.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—After a hard fight last night the Prohibition committee decided to report the Childs bill favorably, with an amendment that there be one dispensary agent in each county and four in Charleston at salaries of \$1,800 each. The proceeds of the sale of liquors to permit-holders is to be turned over to the State.

## OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Traveling Men Organizing a Mammoth Club—Futility of Mississippi Water Cheap Turkey.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—There is not anywhere in the United States a club house owned entirely by commercial travelers and devoted to their uses, but there will be one as soon as the handsome building now being planned by architects, for the Travelers' Protective association, is erected in St. Louis. It will cost half a million dollars, and will be the swellest place of the sort outside of London, both as to its exterior appearance and its appointments inside. One novelty in the arrangements of the club which has been proposed is to be a cab service. The club is to own its cabs, and they are not only to be at trains for use of members, but they are also to be at the beck and call of any of them who may want to drive about the city.

The rapidly flowing water of the Mississippi river has swept away the theorists who began when the cholera scare ran over the country this year to exhort the people to drink only water that had been boiled. At that time, of course, St. Louis took all sorts of sanitary precautions, which, by the way, are still in effective operation, and among them warned those who lived in the tenement districts not to use well water. Everybody then resorted to hydrants. About this time arose the cry of the medical men who insisted that all running water must be boiled if the drinker would prevent the coming of cholera, typhoid fever and other disagreeable visitors of that kind. Everyone knows how difficult it is in a household to boil all the water that is used by a family, and careful folks sighed as they went about the new duty thus laid on them. Fortunately, about this time, a party of microscopists from the Smithsonian institute visited St. Louis. They were examining the water supply of all the large cities. They found that the river water used in St. Louis was not only pure but wholesome, and they promptly announced that, adding that it was better than that of any other large city where they had been. The St. Louis Medical society wanted to be sure that the Eastern scientists were right, and appointed a committee of microscopists from its own members to examine the water. The examination was made this week, and the conclusion reached was the same as that announced by the Smithsonian institute men. The housekeepers are overjoyed, and the troublesome water-boiling in the kitchens all day long has ceased.

Here is a bit of information for the house-keepers that will make them all want to live in St. Louis. Turkey on Thanksgiving Day sold in the markets here for 15 cents a pound, and fresh venison for 20 cents; and there was much more of both kinds of the meat than could be sold, judging from the appearance of the stands late that night. Not only on Thanksgiving Day, but all the year round, house-keepers in other parts of the country have good reasons to envy their sisters here. St. Louis is in the center of enormous natural game and fish preserves. The hunting and fishing clubs of the city are numbered by hundreds. During the eight months of the year, fish is abundant on the market stalls at insignificant prices, and for the other four months, game is really cheaper than good beef. The mechanic here lives as well as the professional man of moderate circumstances in New York, Boston or Chicago. A comparison of housekeepers' figures would show that the cost of living is 25 per cent cheaper here than in either of those cities.

## DO YOU KNOW

That Mermad & Jaccard's, of Broadway and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo., is the largest and grandest jewelry establishment in the world and the lowest priced house in America for fine goods? They will send you free (be sure to write for it) a mammoth catalogue of 2000 illustrations of the most beautiful things in jewelry, watches, clocks, music boxes and silverware, showing how beautiful and cheap they are. For wedding rings and presents, visiting and wedding cards, and Christmas presents, write to them.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

By the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Brownsville, Pa., Engineer Barry was killed and Fireman Neifert was fatally hurt. The grand jury at Taunton, Mass., has finished taking evidence in the Borden murder case and will probably make a report. The gun factory workmen at the Watervliet arsenal are still on a strike. Congressman Tracey will present their claims to the War Department. The national office of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers has heard nothing of the alleged intention of the Homestead men to renew their strike. By an electric car jumping the track at Tacoma, Wash., several persons were thrown off. Capt. James O'Brien of the steamer Wetmore was probably fatally injured. The Russian government has assigned the sum of \$3,000,000 to be expended in supplies for the assistance in the famine-stricken provinces.